

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. APRIL 2, 1829.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$1 if payment is not made within 3 months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

* Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

SCOTLAND NECK Private Academy.

The subscriber having determined on the removal of the institution formerly kept in Halifax town, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents and Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the 9th of March, and terminate on Friday the 31st of July. This institution will include two departments—MALE and FEMALE; and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading & Writing, with first Principles of Arithmetic. 2d CLASS—The same, with the addition of English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic advanced. 2d CLASS—Including the studies of the 3d and 4th, with the addition of Modern History, Epitomes of the Arts and Sciences, and Epistolary Writing. 1st CLASS—All the former studies reviewed, with the addition of Parsing and punctuation, Geography from an Atlas, Compositions on Selected Subjects, and Irving's Catechisms of Astronomy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, Mythology and Biography, with Ancient and Universal History.

The Female Department will be under the charge of Mrs. Norment, who will teach, in addition to the studies above enumerated, the more peculiar branches of Female Education, viz. Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, and Music on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Literary tuition, per Session, \$10 00
Needle Work, 5 00
Drawing and Painting, 5 00
Music—when added to the above branches 10 00
With any of the above omitted, 12 00
Tax for fire wood, per session, 50

Persons wishing to patronise the above institution, will please send their children, punctually, on the day of opening the School, that all may be classed, and commence their studies at the same time. It will be necessary, however, that the tuition of each session be paid at the time of entrance. Without this requisition, no pupil can be received.

Boarding may be had in the immediate neighborhood at \$5 per month.
JOHN HAYWOOD NORMENT.
25th February, 1829.

THE

Washington City Chronicle,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published in the City of Washington
By ROTHWELL & USTICK

THIS paper has been established at the seat of the general government, under auspices which the publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a periodical devoted, as it is, to the diffusion of literary, scientific and useful miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of letters, and to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting and valuable, in science, literature and the arts, together with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Mere party disputations are, and shall be sedulously avoided, and nothing will be admitted but what may tend to enlarge and interest the mind, and improve and benefit the heart.

A summary of the proceedings of Congress will, during the sessions, be regularly given.

The Chronicle is published every Saturday, and is printed in the best manner, on a large sheet, (imperial size.) Price \$3 per annum, or \$2 50 if paid in advance.

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article. New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of Groceries of all descriptions, **HARDWARE,**

HATS, of every quality.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

SADDLERY, **BOOTS AND SHOES.**

and an assortment of TIN WARE. Together with an assortment of Sole Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps, Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationery, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Horn COMBS, Paints, Oils and Drugs; Pocket Books; Fur, Seal skin, and Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of

HERRINGS AND SHAD, of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash, and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to DUNN & M'LIWANE of Petersburg, to be stored or sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.
Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829. 2—

Saddle and Harness Making Business.

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line, which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash; or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.
N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and despatch. C & L.
January 30.

THE CABINET.

Of Literature, Instruction and Amusement.

CONTENTS OF NO. 6.—FOR DEC. 1.
Fort Niagara, with an engraving.
The Woodsman, Henry, or the Captive.
Destructions of Jerusalem.
Manners in Venice, A true Fish Story.
Envy, The Curate of Survidio.
Chances of Marriage, Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman.
Patrick Henry, Weyer's Cave in Virginia.

POETRY.—The Maiden's Will.
The Saint's Rest, Winter is coming.
Nothings amount to Something, A Farewell, A Dream, to W. S. The Village Church, The Grave, Useful Domestic Hints, &c.

This work is published at No. 61, Fulton Street, and may be had of the principal booksellers and news carriers. It is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages with double columns, and embellished with an elegant engraving, at 6 1-4 cents per number—being unquestionably one of the cheapest works in the United States. Country subscribers will be required to pay \$1 50 in advance.

The Cabinet will be forwarded regularly to the editors of newspapers who advertise the Contents of each number.
New York, Dec. 6.

WOOD, FEATHERS AND MOST KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR THE MINERVA.

FRANTIC



Will stand the coming season at the following places, to one day, Equis in Halifax county, one day in every week at Mr. William Leigh's, in Greenville, Va. and the balance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county, N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurance money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and graze at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

R. CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.
Feb. 13.

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE, IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:
BACON, LIME,

HERRINGS, SHAD,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,



LEATHER,
WAGGON COLLARS,
FLOUR,

TOBACCO, (twist and Bundle,) wholesale and retail.

Also—The following articles: Bottle-Corks, Fly Stone, Termier's Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice Venetian Red, Red Lead, White Lead, Verdigris, Baitman's Drops, Opodeldoo, Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge Ink Powder, Pearl Ash, Ground Paint Brushes, Assorted Shaving Boxes and Soap, Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber, Cream, Yellow, Prussian Blue, Durable Ink, Stanglton's Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes, Spanish Annatto, do. Blueing, do. Indigo, Spinning Wheels, Waggon's ironed, do. not ironed, Garden Marrowfat, Early six week Green Bunch, Shaving Brushes, Razors, Blank Warrants, do. Notes, do. Bonds, Almanacs!

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Seythes, Sprits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepoon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz. HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.
JOS. L. SIMMONS.
Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

NOTICE.

WE have just received a parcel of **FAMILY FLOUR,** on consignment, which will be sold low for cash.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.
Halifax, Feb. 2d, 1829. 2—

NEW SPRING

Goods.

Just received a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap, Black, White and Pink Satins, Yellow Bandanna Hkfs, Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hose, Brown Love Hkfs, Brown Cambric, Brown French Drilling, Buckram, Oil cloth, Denmark Sateen, Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—(f)

NOTICE.

AT February Court, 1829, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of William B. Finney. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. CLANTON, Admin.
Halifax county N. C.
March, 1829. 6—(w)

SPORTS OF THE PIT.



AM At Northampton Court House at 12 o'clock, to commence on Wednesday 11th of April next, March, 1829.

Available Country Seat.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Pursuant to an interlocutory decree of the court of Equity, for the County of Halifax, made at Fall Term last, will be sold, at public auction, before the Court House in the Town of Halifax, on Monday the 20th day of April next, that pleasant and healthy country seat known as LAUREL SPRINGS containing

123 ACRES,

adjoining the Lands of P. Jones, W. Sturdivant and others, and lying 22 miles above Halifax, on the road to Louisbourg.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.

Halifax, March 26, 1829.—ts.

THE

CONTEMPORARY,

A weekly Cabinet of the Belle's Letters, Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the super royal quarto form, and be published every Wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse shall be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendence of a private club of literary gentlemen, in Philadelphia, of high character some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance. Address JAMES K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.

Editors of newspapers will be kind enough to give the above one or two insertions, and forward their papers immediately for exchange.
Dec. 10, 1828.

NOTICE.

WE have for sale, on consignment a handsome PANNEL GIG and SULKEY.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

Feb. 13.

PORTLAND, March 3.

The recent murder and attempt at suicide, by John Morgan in this town to which we hurriedly referred in our last *Tobacco* paper, is one of those horrible events which, while they produce a thrilling sensation in community, we should not suffer to pass without considering the awful lesson which they are calculated to afford. This is, to be sure, but one of those instances of crime, following upon crime, which time is continually presenting us, but it deserves particular notice here, as well on account of the novelty of such a bloody transaction as it were within our walls.

Morgan, the murderer—an industrious young man—a fisherman—had it seems, some weeks ago, occasion to suspect his wife of infidelity. The story was current here two months since—and we believe it to be strictly true—that on his return from a fishing voyage, at night, he found her with a profligate and abandoned wretch—that he drove the villain from his house, with scarcely a rag on his back—and returned—and forgave his wife this transgression. She made fair promises, and showed repentance. The hour of frailty however seems to have returned. Her husband came suddenly back from another voyage, and he was again compelled to witness a new proof of her criminality. At this time he discovered her alighting from a carriage with an abandoned woman—late at night—and in company with a man who could not be discovered, as the vehicle was immediately driven off. Morgan demanded the name of the gallant. It was refused—and his wife would then put him off with a mere story about a ride into the country with some one whose name it was needless to mention. Morgan was enraged, and struck her several times. On her crying out, he was induced to desist and acknowledged himself to be wrong—and was sorry that he had beaten her. From all accounts, however, the quarrel did not stop here, for during the night it broke out in violence.

A separation ensued, on the day after this encounter. The deluded wife went to reside with the before mentioned woman—a Mrs. Abbot—and Morgan took lodgings. He appears, however, to have entertained a hope and desire to heal all difficulties, and to have written to his wife, expressing a desire to forgive and forget, and to live with her again, unless this reunion could be effected, he seems to have come to the deadly resolve of taking her life.

To this effect he acted and uttered himself. He prepared the knife with which the deed was done—and when sharpening it, said in answer to some inquiry about his purposes with that weapon, that he "meant to have some sport with it"—Indeed all his expressions at this time, betrayed a settled determination to consummate this horrible affair on failure of a reconciliation. Under these feelings, he made his last visit. Even then he proposed a burial of all past injuries. His wife then put him off—and said she would conclude what course to take on the morrow. But he would not be put off, and demanded an instant closing with his proposals. It was refused. He then drew a knife from beneath his pea-jacket, and merely muttering the words "life is sweet," plunged it into her bosom. Immediately on the alarm being given by Mrs. Abbot, persons came in and found the deceased just expiring in a chair, and Morgan standing with the knife in his own body moving it about in the wound, as if endeavoring to thrust it home to his heart. He did not succeed, though he struggled violently to effect his purpose—and was directly secured.

The next day he was penitent, and he had much sorrow for the deed, and only hoped he might stay at the Spring more to be about his business, and to be able to pay for the funeral of his wife. On the day of the burial of his

wife, he expressed a desire to look upon her before she was carried out.

Mr. Editor—As every thing relating to Mr. John Randolph is interesting, and as it is said he prides himself on his Indian descent, I send you the following account taken from his genealogy. It is taken from a memorandum furnished by the great Virginia orator himself, which he placed in the hands of a friend, and is transcribed in his own words, as you will see.

Pochahontas, (whose true name was Matouca) baptised by the name of Rebecca, married John Rolfe, Esq. and left an only son, Thomas, whose only daughter married Robert Bolling of Bolling Hall, West Riding of York, who left a son John Bolling, one of whose daughters married Richard Randolph of Custis, whose youngest son John Randolph of Roanoke, married Frances Bland. Your humble Servant, is one of the only surviving issue of that marriage, and sixth in descent from Pochahontas. Geo. Pap.

He is also youngest son.

The Chief Justice of the U. States—We find the following article in the Richmond Compiler. It may be considered by some as entirely contrary to *biensance*, that the Chief Justice should play at quoits, having no scruples on the subject ourselves, we of course only hope that he is good at laying his quoits close to the hub, and that he makes a ringer every game.—[U. S. Gaz.]

I was struck (said a Southern member of Congress to me the other day) with your Chief Justice. He is a singular man; is he not? I have never seen his equal in point of vivacity and simplicity. It was but the other day, that going from Gadsby's Hotel to the Capitol, I met with a tall, plain looking, striking man, with a sort of port folio under his arm. He was walking at a pretty rapid rate, and though the day was very cold and wet, he had neither cloak nor umbrella over him, while the hack drivers had all of them an umbrella over their heads. He was going at such a gait against a smart wind that his coat tail was standing upon a level with the horizon. I ascertained that it was your Chief Justice. And again on the day of the Inauguration, I was struck with his bright eye and florid face. He must be several years older than the President, and yet he has the art of looking several years younger. A strange man, this Chief Justice of yours.

Then you have never seen him at one of our barbecues, pitching quoits in all his glory with his long tailed coat off, stripped to the sleeves, with his long tail boots drawn up to his knees, and all his soul as much given up to the right laying of his quoits, as he would be in untying the knots of a difficult case in the law of nations. You must see him then, in order to form some idea of his juvenility of spirits and simplicity of manners.

ANECDOTES.

A battle was lately to have been fought in Wilmington N. C. between a bear and 3 bull dogs, and the owners of the animals demanded 12 1-2 cents for admission to see the fight, which was to be in a ring. It happened that the animals themselves had not been consulted in the arrangement, and the bear, when let loose, instead of fighting the dogs, made war upon the spectators. There was terrible scampering—bears cleared the ring and safety was only had by his being shot.

A dandy black entered a book store and with a very consequential air, inquired, "Hav' you a few quires of letter paper of the very best rate, for a gentleman to write his letters on?" "Yes," was the reply. "How many will you have?" "I s'pose, and the very best stay at the Spring more to be about his business, and to be able to pay for the funeral of his wife." On the day of the burial of his

BALTIMORE, March 28.

Latest from England.

The fast sailing ship *Herald*, Captain Graham, is below from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th February. The editors of the American are indebted to the accustomed politeness of Captain G. for London and Liverpool papers to the date of his sailing, from which they make the following extracts.

THE MARKETS.

The editors are indebted to the kindness of a commercial friend for the following extract of a letter dated

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7, 1829.

Our Grain market continues dull, we quote American sweet Flour at 39s. a 40s. per barrel, and Indian corn at 36 a 38s. per quarter, wheat and flour continue to be admitted at the lowest duty, but the duty on corn is 7s 10d. per qr.

All transactions in Tobacco continue suspended in consequence of the expected duty of 3d. per lb. on all stemmed tobacco, to be levied on all taken out of bond after the 5th of April next. A deputation from the trade has gone up to London to oppose this measure.

The import of Cotton this week is 41,000 bales, and the sales are 14,300, comprising 7700 Upland, 2000 Alabama, and 840 New Orleans. We quote Upland at 53-6 a 65-8d. per lb.; Alabama 51-4 a 61-2; New Orleans, 6 a 8d. Accounts from Havre to the 31st January, mention that the cotton market there was very languid, and prices likely to decline.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT—KING'S SPEECH.

The greatest interest was felt in London & Liverpool, as to the manner in which the King's Speech would treat the Catholic question. We find the following account of the opening of Parliament, together with a copy of the Speech, in the last Liverpool paper:—

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Early in the morning of Thursday the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced—and were proceeded with till nearly two o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament.

At two o'clock Parliament was opened by his Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough.

The members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the commission having been read,

The Lord Chancellor then read the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, His Majesty commands us to inform you that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurances of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.

"Under the mediation of his Majesty the preliminaries of a treaty of peace between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.

"His Majesty has concluded a convention with the King of Spain, for the final settlement of the claims of British and Spanish subjects, preferred under the treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th of March, 1823.

"His Majesty has directed a copy of this convention to be laid before you, and his Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions.

"His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.

"Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese monarchy, his Majesty has entered into negotiations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquility and welfare of Portugal.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulation of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with his Allies, the pacification of Greece.

"The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish forces.

"This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the naval forces of his Majesty, and of his Allies, which led to a convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally, by the skilful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French army, acting by the command of his most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the alliance.

"The troops of his most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France.

"It is with great satisfaction that his Majesty informs you, that during the whole of these operations, the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three powers by sea and land.

"His Majesty deprecates the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean; and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.

"From the operation of this blockade, those commercial enterprises of his Majesty's subjects have been exempted, which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea.

"Although it has become indispensable for his Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his belligerent rights, the best understanding prevails between the three powers in their endeavors to accomplish the remaining objects of the treaty of London.

"Gentlemen of the H. of Commons: We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you.

"His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the state.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the revenue. The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to his Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of Ireland has been the object of his Majesty's continued solicitude.

"His Majesty laments that, in that part of the United Kingdom, an association should still exist, which is dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst his Majesty's subjects, which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and on the support of his Parliament, and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and that you should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishment in church and State, with the maintenance of the reformed religion established by law, and of the rights and privileges of the bishops and of the clergy of this realm, and of the churches committed to their charge.

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this

Protestant kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate.

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquility and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your deliberations."

In the following report of the proceedings of Parliament up to a certain hour, for which we are indebted to the second edition of the Sun, we copy only what is material to the great subject which the King's speech opened to the consideration of the house.

Stephenson's Case.—A criminal prosecution, we understand, is instituted at Savannah, against the persons concerned in the abduction of Rowland Stephenson, the English Banker. He was finally carried off in a pilot-boat, by a person named Oates. It is supposed to New York.

It since appears that the pilot-boat Savannah arrived at New York, on the 18th inst, with Stephenson on board. He was placed in the custody of Hays, the officer. It is said he has consented to be carried back to London, and abide the issue of a trial.

When Stephenson was carried before the Recorder, a great crowd of citizens attended him, greatly excited.—A *capias* being handed to the Recorder, he was discharged from the custody of Hays. He is now placed in the debtors' prison.

The Counsel for Stephenson said he had been treated in a most ruffian-like manner.

Ral. Reg.

Steam Boat Disaster.—We are concerned to state that on Sunday the 15th instant the boiler of the steamboat Potomac, Capt. Jenkins, burst off Day's Point in James River on its way from Richmond to Norfolk, and John Dudley, a white man, Enoch Hoy a free colored man, and Geo. Miller a slave, all firemen and Austin White a slave, one of the stewards of the boat, were all so badly scalded, as to survive the accident but a short time. None of the passengers received any injury. It is stated that no blame attaches to Capt. Jenkins. The boat had stopped to take in a passenger, and it is believed the melancholy accident was occasioned by the imprudent zeal of the sufferers themselves in not letting off the steam, as is usual in such cases, lest they should lose some advantage which they had gained over the two other steamboats, which boats viz: the Richmond & Norfolk, afterwards towed the Potomac to Norfolk. They did not reach there till 11 o'clock at night.—*Ibid.*

A Murderer taken.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 12th ult. states that George Swearingen, who fled from Maryland last fall in company with his paramour, for the murder of his young wife was arrested on the 17th near that city. He had assumed the name of Jos. Martin, but on examination before the Mayor, confessed his name to be George Swearingen—he is only 29 years of age. When Capt. Dutillet of the Guards, approached to arrest him, he drew a dagger, and but for timely assistance, would have inflicted a severe stab on the captain. He was armed with a loaded rifle, a pocket pistol and a large dagger. It was not known whether his paramour was in the city or not.—*Ibid.*

ALL HAIL NEW HAMPSHIRE. A complete political revolution has taken place in the state of N. Hampshire. Last year, every department of the government of that state was in favor of Mr. Adams. At the recent election of state officers and members of Congress, the friends of Jackson have prevailed by a decided majority. The revolutionary veteran Benj. Pierce, has been elected governor by a majority of about 3000; and the entire delegation of the next Congress, are decidedly in favor of the present administration.—This is what we Jackson-men term "going the whole hog."

A bill to provide for taking the fifth census was acted on in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on Saturday, and ordered to be engrossed and read

a third time to-day. In the general appropriation bill, the sum of 350,000 dollars is appropriated for the expenses of taking this census. The enumeration under this census is to commence on the first day of July next, to be completed in five calendar months, and the returns are to be made to the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of February, 1830. It is proposed by the last section of the bill that the whole of the representative number shall be divided by 230, which, it is conjectured, will leave about 220 members of the House.

Distressing Casualty.—On Friday last, during a short, but severe storm of wind, rain and hail, Mr. John McGugan, of Robeson county, was killed about twelve miles from this place, as he was returning home from market, by the fall of a Pine tree. In its descent, the tree crippled Mr. McGugan's horse, broke his cart, and inflicted a wound upon his head, which, very soon, produced death.

N. C. Journal.

The newspaper establishment at Botany Bay was lately sold by its editor, Dr. Wardell, for the comfortable sum of \$16,000! There are but few newspaper establishments in the United States worth more than this sum, and yet Botany Bay is peopled exclusively by convicts, who escaped the halter in England by the transportation act!

From the United States Telegraph. PENNSYLVANIA WHISKEY.

Among the various modes taken by the friends of the President elect to testify their affectionate regard for his character and virtues, presents of different kinds, private individuals, appear to have become popular. We have heard of the Jackson cheese, and the Jackson tumblers, and many others—but a well known distiller in Pennsylvania, has hit upon a more spirited mode of manifesting his regard, by forwarding a large barrel of excellent whiskey, to be sent the president when he takes possession of his mansion. The address on the barrel is as follows:

"To General ANDREW JACKSON, President elect of the United States, presented to him by Tobias Funk, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in testimony of the true regard and patriotic feelings of the people of Pennsylvania, towards their friend and fellow citizen the Hero of New Orleans.

There was a ball at Providence, R. I. on the evening of Friday week, when the great snow storm commenced, and as the music and dancing continued till a late hour on the succeeding morning, when the drifts were heaped up mountain high the gentlemen were obliged to perform that duty which could not be done by horses and carriages. The ladies were mounted on the backs of the gallants, and a picture was presented not unlike that described in one of the dreams of Addison's Spectator, where the females came out of a besieged city lugging upon their shoulders whatever they were most anxious to preserve from ruin. The lovers, it is said, were often obliged to put down their precious little burdens in the snowbanks, that they might "take them up better."

The Conemaugh Tunnel.—By a gentleman, direct from the stupendous work on the western division of our Canal, I am informed, that Messrs. Stewart and Neel, the enterprising & industrious contractors, a few days since, effected a passage through the mountain of rock, where this work is located. The occasion was celebrated by the hands employed, around a flowing bowl, with music to the tune of Internal Improvement. The pleasing intelligence was announced to the county around by several discharges of artillery.

From actual measurement, there has been excavated through solid rock eight hundred and fifteen feet in length—

25 feet breadth, and 25 feet height.—Pittsburg States.

Horrid.—One John Morgan, of Portland, as we learn from the Argus, on Saturday afternoon last, in a fit of passion excited by his wife's infidelity, stabbed her to the heart with a knife, and then plunged the same weapon into his own body, which wound he is not likely to survive. He is a fisherman by occupation, and about 31 years of age. The age of the deceased was 24. They had been married 6 years, and had two children, both of which are dead.—Maine.

Norfolk, March 2.

Insurrection in Louisiana.—We learn from Capt. Riley, who came passenger in the brig Hope's Delight, which arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, whence she sailed 11th Feb. that information had reached the City, that an Insurrection had broken out up the river, (above New Orleans) a few days previous to his leaving there, and that several thousand Negroes were engaged in the Revolt. The Governor gave orders on the night of the 10th, that the military should be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Beacon.

We are grateful to hear that Mr. Monroe is relieved from the fever by which he has lately been prostrated, and is decidedly convalescent.

N. Int.

In a letter published in the American Farmer, it is asserted that the vegetating principle impregnates the Irish Potatoe throughout. That in planting the cuttings of Potatoes, experience has proved that cuttings without eyes, produce as good Potatoes and as abundantly, as cuttings that have eyes. This is an interesting discovery, which if it holds good in practice, will prove a considerable saving of seed.

City Gaz.

Singular Misfortune.—According to the Portland Mirror Mr. Zebulon Rowie, Jr. of New Gloucester, Maine has been the father of eight children, one of whom died in infancy; and of the seven who survive, five are deaf and dumb.

From the Albany Argus, March 13. Yesterday, Governor Van Buren announced by message to both Houses of the Legislature, his acceptance of the appointment of the department of State of the U. S. and his resignation of the office of Governor of this State, and of Regent of the University.

The message is a document of singular pertinency, expressing, with a felicity of language rarely equalled, the wishes and feelings of the writer on an occasion of much interest to the people of the State and of the nation.

The withdrawal from our councils of one, who, as a functionary and as a citizen, enjoys, in so large a sense, the respect, esteem, and confidence of his native State, is an engrossing topic; but we shall not attempt, at this time, to add any thing to the expression of the public feeling, conveyed, in a manner so just and gratifying, through the proceedings of the Legislature.

SMALL POX

Caution to the Public.—A very intelligent gentleman, who is one of the Proprietors of the Coalpits, has called upon us to state, that there is an alarm about the small pox in the neighbourhood of the Chesterfield Pits, about 12 miles on the other side of the river. He states that some West Tennessee Indians, to the number of seven (4 men, 2 women and child) and appeared in the neighbourhood last week.—He understood, that they had come from Washington, had lost one of their comrades on the road from Washington to Richmond no doubt with the small pox, that they passed through this City last Sunday week; and that they had encamped in an empty house about a mile and a half above the Pits, on Tuesday week, where they remained till last Tuesday; near the public road & were visited by a great many people, that one of the men, was covered with the small pox, that arrangements had been making for their accommodation; but that owing to the idle threats of a man with a gun, they had

evacuated the hut, in a panic, taken to the woods where they had abandoned their sick comrade, and finally fled—and no persuasion could induce them to stay—and the last account that had been heard of them was, that they were passing across the country, in the direction towards Goode's Bridge between Chesterfield and Amelia counties.

Dr. Woolridge had seen the diseased Indian, and pronounced him in the last stage of the small pox; but he had been housed, and attended by a person who had formerly had the disease—and it was likely, that the humanity of the people, and the skill of the physician, would save his life.

These circumstances induce us to suggest, that Vaccination should be immediately resorted to in all the places where the Indians have been, or now are—and that, wherever they are found, they should, without delay, be put into a private place humanely treated and vigilantly guarded, until all danger of communicating the infection, has been completely dispated.

R. Enq.

Mathews, the celebrated Comedian, is delighting the Londoners with the "Hunter's of Kentucky." We presume the Hunters of Kentucky are rather more amusing, and less harmless, as presented by Mr. M. at the Adelphi Theatre, than they were found to be behind the ramparts of New Orleans.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

Severe Weather.—The Albany Daily Advertiser of Monday, says, the Hudson River is now frozen so hard that loaded sleighs come from Newburg, within forty miles of New York, to Albany and Troy, all the way on the ice, making one hundred and twenty miles, with perfect safety. The stages that run on the west side of the river, come on to the ice at Kingston, and run through to Albany on the ice.

Voyages of Discovery.—According to a statement in the Globe, there are at present no less than thirteen vessels actually employed in voyages of discovery. Of these, France has three, England five, Russia two, Sweden one, Holland one and the United States one. It remains to be seen, whether the last mentioned expedition will ever put to sea. We want yet the example of Spain, Portugal, and the small Italian States.—N. Y. Enquirer.

Halifax Academy.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS method to inform the citizens of Halifax and vicinity, that she hath commenced her school, and will teach the following branches of education, for the moderate sum of one dollar per month, (payable monthly,) viz: Reading, Writing, Grammar, &c. &c. Arithmetic and History. He will also teach Needle Work, &c. &c. Dollar per month; and will be thankful for public patronage.

N. B. Needle work, on Lace & Muslins, will be executed in the neatest manner, on moderate terms.

ELEANOR VASSOUR.

March 26, 3w—8

NOTICE.

AT February Court, 1829, the subscriber qualified as Administrator, *de bonis non*, on the estate of Hilliard Fort, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment.

RICE B. PEARCE, Administrator d. b. n.

Halifax County, N. C.

February, 1829.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay fifty Dollars reward for apprehending and delivering to John Shaw, at Weldon, negroes Crawford and Daniel, belonging to the Roanoke Nav. Company, or \$25 for either of them. The former is believed to be in the upper part of the county of Northampton, where he has a wife & the latter, in the neighborhood of Halifax.

A. JOYNER.

March 2, 1829. 3w—9

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1929.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM L. LONG, Esq. as a candidate to represent the town of Halifax, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly of this State.

Norfolk, March 16.

Steamboat for the Roanoke, &c.—The Steamboat Petersburg, was purchased on Saturday last, from the James River Comp. by the Dismal Swamp Transportation Company, for the sum of \$15,000. She is intended for the important purpose of towing the boats of the Company on the Roanoke River, and supplies the main deficiency to the active and efficient operation of the Company. Another fine boat of the Transportation Line was launched on Saturday from the yard of Mr. O. S. Dameron, and three more will be launched in ten or twelve days. The one launched a few weeks ago is nearly ready to take her place on the Canal. Thus all speeds well.

ROANOKE STEAMBOAT.—We have pleasure in stating, that the Virginia & North-Carolina Transportation Company have purchased from the James River Company, the Steamboat Petersburg, for a passage and tow-boat on the Roanoke, to be under the command of Capt. John M'Rea, of Portsmouth, an experienced mariner, a man of business, and of polished deportment. The boat is said to be built of excellent materials, of a beautiful model, of light draught, has an admirable engine, and is genteelly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers.

We hardly need say that as citizens, friendly to the progress of internal improvement, and, especially, in witnessing its immediate practical effects, that we have much gratification in publishing the foregoing extracts. From our location, something in relation to this interesting business, may be fairly expected from ourselves. We are alone restrained from entering somewhat at large into the subject, from a conviction, and, indeed, a surety, that, in a few days, we shall be enabled to spread before our readers many valuable facts and much interesting information, from high and unquestionable authority. In the mean time, we will remark, that the prospect, in all respects, is auspicious. We understand that the Steam Boat Petersburg, was, some days since, started for her point of destination, via Ocracoke inlet; that she is probably now on her route up the river. Produce, in some quantities, is accumulating at Weldon. The certain evidence of the means of immediate transportation, now measurably obtained, was only wanting to produce a vast influx of grain, cotton and tobacco, to that place. Our enterprising fellow citizens in the upper and wealthy counties on the Roanoke, are now actively engaged in building Batteauxs, suitable for the transportation of their produce; and in a few weeks we calculate on seeing the machinery of trade in lively and profitable movement. We congratulate ourselves—we congratulate our fellow-citizens of Norfolk and the sea-board, and the friends of internal improvement, generally, on the animating prospect before. We reiterate our promise of a more enlarged and interesting view of this subject in a very short time.

General Scott.—A letter from Washington, of the 19th inst. to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, states, that "General Scott has gone to Richmond, to wait the decision of the government on the following propositions:

1st He is ready to go on duty, not subject to be commanded by a junior rank.

2d He solicits to be put on trial, by a court martial, for disobedience of orders.

3d If these alternatives be not accepted, to be considered as having resigned.

There is a kind disposition, entertained towards him, by the government; and he has the good opinion of all persons who have observed his conduct, while here in a state of suspense."

Appointments by the President since the adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, to be second Comptroller, vice Richard Cutts removed.

Mr. Amos Kendall to be fourth Auditor, vice Tobias Watkins, removed.

Mr. William B. Lewis, of Tennessee, to be Second Auditor, vice William Lee, removed.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

We were favored with a column in a late number of the Minerva, when we undertook to shew the ill-natured spirit and unjust bearing of a paragraph in the Newbern Spectator, of the 28th ult. in relation to the new administration and cabinet. The Editor of that print has since honoured us with a partial notice. He says, (alluding to ourselves,) "this writer appears to think that because Mr. Branch is a native of the state, we are not, therefore, free to canvass his qualifications for office; and that to do it, proves a want of becoming state pride and feeling, &c." We admire the ingenuity which led to the attempt of this adroit shift of the Spectator. It may not avail him. The position he assumes is of fair and correct bearing; but the datum upon which he founds it is deficient; and we cannot consent through courtesy, or in accordance with geometrical usage, to allow it. It is not true that we questioned the right of the Spectator "to canvass the qualifications of Mr. Branch," or of any other person, "for office." We never used, for we never entertained, such an "absurd sentiment;" and by what tortuous process our language could be wrested to such purport, we are at a loss to conceive.

We are unwilling to charge the Spectator with wilful misapprehension; and, possibly, we were unfortunate in making ourselves understood.—Yet our object was plain—our language simple; and, we did think, that "he who ran might read." The burthen of our reproach, then, was intended, generally, to bear upon those who seize, or seem to seize, with avidity, every opportunity to lessen the political consequence of our state, by an attempt to depreciate the worth and talents of many of her distinguished public men. We conceived that, in the hands of party, it had become a means of systematized opposition; that such a disposition was sinister in origin and mad in purpose; and should, therefore, be looked down by the liberal, the patriotic, the just and enlightened. We termed it a spirit of self detraction—and, earnestly, deprecated its consequences. Our sentiments were urged on deep conviction of their truth; and were the result of painful observance; as regards prior and transpiring events. It is true we defended the present incumbent of the Navy Department, from the sweeping denunciation contained in the Spectator; and the very circumstance which, mainly, drew forth the defence (namely, that the editor of a North Carolina paper should have selected for unqualified censure, the only Cabinet appointment ever made in his state,) afforded additional proof of this very spirit of self-detraction, of which we spoke, and which we deprecate. Yet, in doing this, we were careful not to sacrifice truth at the shrine of per-

sonal feeling.—We made no vain attempt to clothe our Senator with habiliments not properly his own—or to laud him "beyond the promise of his merits." His sterling integrity, the Spectator admits. We must, we suppose, take change when there is no chance of the full amount. But "he is utterly ignorant of naval affairs," &c. &c. We endeavored, in our last, to explain our views on this particular point, and have nothing additional to offer now. May we not, indeed, presume that the entire silence of the Spectator, in regard to our remarks on this subject, implies acquiescence? It would be easy to discover, even if one were before ignorant of it, that our friend of the Newbern Spectator belongs to the prostrated coalition, which, with a zeal worthy of a good cause, vainly essayed to sustain the falling house of Braintree. It is easy to perceive it by the fondness he displays for certain watchwords and cant phrases, for which his defeated party were so famous—from Mr. Clay, their Magnus Apollo, with his "American System," down to the verriest scribbler who labours in the unholy cause. Hence we are not surprised to find in the Spectator, the Secretary of the Navy designated as one whose character has no "pervading reputation." He (of the Spectator) draws, also, (for similar equally beautiful tropes and figures,) from the columns of his worthy coadjutor, the Richmond Whig, who, in characteristic language, tells us that a majority of the Cabinet of President Jackson are unworthy of their stations; that they have no "pervading influence"—that they are "not to be looked up to in the event of any national crisis." We profess to be fair opponents when discussion promises to be sustained by argument—for vain assertion and dogmatical declamation we have no respect. The time has passed, if, indeed, it ever existed, when the dictum of the Whig Editor had any "pervading influence;" and we venture to predict that the "national crisis" never will arrive, when it will be "looked up to." His character (we speak politically) is a thing which has long been laid by, with many an appropriate requiem; and we would not so far war against the charities of our nature, as to refuse acquiescence to the mandate which proclaims, in behalf of the dead, *requiescat in pace*.

We leave this subject under the impression that we shall not again resume it, with a few additional remarks. We, too, desire a "pervading reputation" or "influence" in our national councils; not the "influence" which aspiring, corrupt, ambitious, and designing men exercise in furtherance of their views of future aggrandizement—but that "influence" which is the concomitant and natural consequence of indisputable moral standing, and acknowledged responsibility of character. We have experienced the effect of the former. When our history as a nation becomes matter of record and belongs to posterity, its index will point with mournful and unwavering hand to the four years of the past administration. It will register strange things.—A president inducted into office against the will of the people, as tested by their suffrages; a cabinet composed of discordant materials—as evinced, (especially, in the case of its first member,) by long and bitter hostility, as well personal as political, between its members and executive head; its impress, bargain and intrigue, "in characters too legible to be misunderstood;" a continued death-grapple with destiny; an unceasing effort to sustain the feeble tenure by governmental patronage and all the arts of machivellian policy; a profuse expenditure of the public funds in

planning and fitting out unwise & abortive missions; the employment of unnecessary agents for public purposes—and profuse expenditures of public money in compensation of their alleged services. But enough. Will not every true American exclaim, God deliver us from the "pervading influence" of such another administration? and will not the responsive amen be found in every patriot's bosom. Perhaps we never have had, and, probably, never shall have, a cabinet unexceptionable in its composition. Such a position, as respects the present one, we have not, neither do we now assume. Yet we are pleased to believe the new Cabinet, as a body, is highly respectable in point of talent; and still better pleased with what we anticipate must be the result of the "moral" influence of incorruptible integrity and ardent patriotism. CIVES.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

The individual who writes under the editorial head of the Newbern Spectator, seems to be more pleased with a pompous show of learning than he is with that strength and discrimination which belongs to the great man. But every mind has its distinguishing characteristic. His, unfortunately, possesses the faculty of acquiring, without power to digest, or good sense to apply; as will be shown in the following paragraph, quoted from the above mentioned paper:

"General Jackson's two Secretaries of War and of the Navy, says the *Star*, were both born in Halifax county this state. We are sorry for this, as the circumstance may occasion the good county of Halifax to be dubbed *Bæotia*, or some other bad name in the rolls of fame."

We confess we are entirely at a loss to discover the beauty or virtue of this analogy. *Bæotia* was a country in Greece, celebrated for the rudeness and ignorance of its inhabitants. At one time, to have told a Grecian that he was from *Bæotia*, would have excited his feelings to such a degree, that he probably would have manifested his indignation, by resorting to violence. Never has that time been, when a citizen of the county of Halifax would blush to own it as his residence; or would not, rather, feel a pride in acknowledging it as the place of his nativity. *Bæotia* received not her title from having sent forth two Secretaries to represent her; but from *Bæotus*, son of *Itônus*. She received not her rudeness from that son; but from the miserable state in which she existed. The mantle of ignorance had spread its broad wings o'er her land. The all-powerful touch of refinement, the glorious effects of religion, and the lights of science were wanting. Halifax, enlightened and hospitable, far from being such, leaves us utterly at a loss to conceive how two Secretaries, neither rude nor illiterate themselves, may occasion "the good county of Halifax to be dubbed *Bæotia*, or some other bad name on the rolls of fame." If one or two individuals is to ruin the reputation of a place, let the neighborhood in which the writer for the Spectator lives, look well to its character. We think that his classic reference is far fetcher; proves nothing, and has been stupidly enough applied.

We contend, as we ever have, that Gov. Branch has been faithful in obeying the summons of North Carolina—nobly devoted to her interest—a sincere wisher of her prosperity—for which her citizens would indeed be ungrateful, if they withheld from him a place in their affections. When he retired from her executive chair, he had the proud satisfaction of knowing, that he had met with the plaudits of his fellow-citizens. We say that he is a practical man; possessing energy and industry, with a sufficient quantum of information

to fit him for the office in which he is placed. We think that it is premature in the writer for the Spectator to condemn an individual person for mere elevation. Gov. Branch has been made Secretary of the Navy. So far he has done nothing. Yet the malignant spirit of a defeated party breaks forth, bearing on its vile front censures of high wrought passion and empty assertion; to which the rational mind has only to reflect a moment, when it will give an affirmative response to the assumed position. As yet, he has scarcely taken a step in his new sphere. It is hardly spread throughout the Union that he is Secretary of the Navy, before he is censured: And for what? His promotion to the exalted station he now fills! This is a piece of absurdity that the presumptuous mind or vicious heart is too apt to fall into. Whether either or both, it is certainly a strange, absurd, and stupid way of demonstrating a fact. We, the friends of Gov. Branch, will not assume a position, that the sober dictates of reason can not sanction. We will not condemn our distinguished citizen, before he has done something that merits it. It matters not in whatsoever station he may be placed, we will not say that he is incompetent until he has clearly shown himself so to be—notwithstanding the classic allusions of the writer for the Newbern Spectator to the contrary; whose splendid effusions and grand tropes dazzle the intellect of the reader, whilst it throws the mantle of obscurity o'er his genius.

"We judge the tree by its fruit."—The passed movements of Gov. Branch have been such as to deserve our heartfelt thanks;—and if he continues to merit his late advancement, he shall cordially receive our warmest approbation. And when he shall retire from his present station, may it be with millions of hearts, that feel, and deeply feel, that he has been a firm and faithful patriot, who deserves well of his country. CIVES.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA. WOMAN. NO. 4.

The sorrow and desolation of parting, are not felt in their full bitterness by man. He plunges in business or resorts to amusements. New scenes attract his notice—new friends solicit his favours, and the smile he at present only affects, soon images the real gaiety of his heart.

But woman, sad and secluded, sits alone and muses on joys that are past. In every dream of her fancy is blended the image of her lover; and every tear she sheds hallowsthe remembrance of friendship. She must be faithful; she cannot choose but weep.

The cold snows that wrapt the frozen earth, like the shroud of nature, are not more unlike the soft dews which sparkle on the bosom of the summer rose, than are the feelings of selfish age and generous youth. The dews and snows both descend from the same skies—yet who can trace their similitude? There is riches in reciprocated affection—there is health in superior intellect; and the possessor of either has a jewel that the man of gold can never purchase. Moralists and Philosophers have consumed much time in advancing arguments to prove that disappointments are not always evils; but perhaps we might not yield our assent to such self-denying propositions, did not daily experience confirm the theory. Even the annihilation of our dearest hopes, although fraught with even agony at the moment, often proves in the end a precious blessing; and well worth the price we have been compelled to pay. People who derive all their consequence from wealth, and have received their riches by inheritance, are not, usually, very generous to encourage

talents, or willing to acknowledge that, in conjunction with prudence and industry, they may obtain for their possessor even a higher rank than their own. The rich can conceive of no happiness without riches; for they are ignorant of the satisfaction which the exertion to obtain eminence or fortune excites. HALIFAX.

A CARD.

The remarks of Observer on the No.'s headed Woman, have not passed unobserved. The reason why they do not receive immediate notice will be explained in due time. H.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA. NO. II.

Crabb, the standard for synonyms in our language, thus defines the word admiration: "Admiration is wonder mixed with esteem or veneration; the admirer suspends his thoughts, not from vacancy, but the fullness of his mind; he is riveted to an object, which for a time absorbs his faculties; nothing but what is great and good excites admiration, and none but cultivated minds are susceptible of it; an ignorant person cannot admire, because he cannot appreciate the value of any thing."

In the succeeding part of his essay, Mr. Halifax appears to recognize the correctness of the above; for he proceeds to enumerate the virtues of females which should excite admiration. But suppose a woman should be, according to the common expression, as pretty as an angel, yet entirely destitute of the virtues peculiar to excellent ladies; and as a common consequence of such destitution, should possess the opposite qualities or vices; or instead of being the "image of love," in the domestic circle, should be the image of hatred, jarring, and strife; should administer the bitter cup of neglect, injury, and abuse to suffering humanity in her friends; would such an individual, of the lovely sex, be "interesting." Should such an one, exhibiting a painful contrast between the beauty of exterior form and the deformity of inward qualities of heart, evinced by a bad life, "command our admiration." Might it not, rather, excite our wonder that so much moral deformity should lodge itself in so fair an outward appearance? But this wonder, so far from being mixed with admiration, would, in a breast susceptible of refined feelings, be mixed with the distressful sensations of witnessing the awful perversions of heaven's intended blessings. Or, to borrow a classical allusion, would be attended with sensations as painful and distressing as when an author or a speaker is perceived to suddenly descend from sublimity to vulgarity of expression and thought—(To be continued.)

OBSERVER.

DR. N. L. B. STITH,

HAVING located himself in this Village, tenders his professional services in the various branches of Medical science, to the citizens of HALIFAX and its vicinity; and hopes by unremitted attention and assiduity to his profession, to meet and receive a portion of Public Patronage. He will be found at all times at his office, above the store House recently occupied by Messrs. A. A. B. Stith.

April 2, 1929 (1829)

AUCTION.

THE remaining stock of Goods which was not disposed of at Feb court last, will positively be sold by the subscriber at auction, for cash during our approaching court. The stock consists of Clothes, Casameres, Bombazines, Cambrics, Muslins, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Silk Straw and Leghorn, Bonboxes, Axes, Hoes, paints, Silks and Satins, &c. &c. No doubt Gentlemen of the country and others would do well to attend.

JOS. I. SIMMONS

Halifax, March 2, 1929.

POETRY.

THE GIRL THAT I LOVE.

How sweetly the hyacinth breathes!
How mild is the soft-cooing dove!
Yet sweeter and milder than these
Is Mary, the girl that I love.

The rose and the lily look gay,
The tints of the rainbow may move,
Yet fairer and gayer than they
Is Mary, the girl that I love.

And oft have I gazed on the green,
Or gently reclined in the grove,
Where all in her glory, I'd seen
My Mary, the girl that I love.

As oft have I said with a sigh,
'Tis sweet with companions to rove,
'Tis sweet for one's country to die,
But sweeter for one that we love.

CORYDON.

'Tis only being in love and debt
That breaks us of our rest,
And he that is quite out of both,
Of all the world is best:
He sees the golden age wherein
All things were free and common;
He eats, he drinks, he takes his rest,
He fears no man nor woman.

SUCKLING.

RASH VOWS.

On Jessy's lip there glow'd such
charms,

I could not for my soul resist her;
I caught her blushing in my arms,
And, in her bloom of beauty,
kiss'd her.

Till panting, trembling, and afraid,
To give her tender bosom pain,
I cried, forgive, forgive sweet maid!
I vow I'll ne'er offend again.

I do forgive, she kindly cried,
And sweetly arch'd her smiling
brows,

I do forgive, she softly sigh'd,
But prythee, dear, make no rash
vows.

THE RETORT.

Alas! how light a cause may move,
Dissension between hearts that
love:

I should be sorry to exercise
an undue influence over your
feelings, my child, said the venerable Mr. Montraville to his daughter, or bias in the slightest degree, so momentous a choice. But I certainly do wish that your sentiments respecting those two young men were in unison with my own, and I cannot dismiss the hope that they will yet become so. It is true, there are many qualities to admire in young Everell, but I wonder any woman can hesitate a moment in choosing between him and the son of my old friend. I never heard Hastings accused of a single fault, except perhaps, of a little too much pride of feeling; and you know, my dear Clara, you have enough of that.

Perhaps, father, answered the laughing girl, there may be a little too much of that amiable quality between us, you may have unconsciously advanced a reason why I should not make choice of your favorite Hastings for my future lord and master.

Clara little thought that her words were prophetic, but so it was to prove.

After a short pause in the conversation, Clara looked up into her father's face, while her beautiful eyes expressed the delight she felt in giving him pleasure—I will be sincere now my dear father, said she with a blush; I have been comparing them these six months, and my opinions have all gone over to your side. If Hastings will only give up two thirds of his pride and allow me to keep quiet possession of mine, I think I'll let him understand I do not hate him.

Mr. Montraville caught his daughter to his bosom, and told her, with tears of joy, that he should now descend into the grave in peace, since she had given him the assurance that he should see her united to the man whom he would have chosen from all others.

There was no drawback to Clara's happiness, except the idea that she must inflict pain upon

a heart that loved her. She was superior to the culpable vanity of glorifying in an affection which she could not return, and had only hesitated in acknowledging her preference there for her first youthful admirer, and she felt justified to herself, for she had never given Everell reason to suppose that she regarded him otherwise than as an esteemed friend. Hastings was now her acknowledged and accepted lover, and Everell, however much he might lament, had no right to blame Clara's decision, yet he could not conquer his early love, or entirely absent himself from her society while the slightest hope remained that the scale might turn in his favor he almost hoped that Clara might see something to disapprove in his rival, or even that female caprice might influence her conduct. But Clara's was a heart which once attached, was incapable of change, and from its over intensity of feeling its future misery was to spring. Hastings was, as Mr. Montraville had hinted, proud—not of his worldly advantages and superior talents, far less of his polished manners and graceful exterior or of the homage all seemed to pay him—his pride was the pride of feeling; he could not brook the least shadow of inferiority in the one he loved—his ardent soul resigned itself without reservation to the object of his attachment, and could be satisfied with nothing short of exclusive, engrossing affection in return. The attentions of Everell to Clara had given him uneasiness, but Clara had confessed that her preference for himself had long existed; why then should he allow one thought of bitterness to disturb his happiness. Mr. Montraville, elated by the anticipation of the realization of his fondest hopes, seemed to have taken a new lease of life, and Clara's exhilarating gaiety shed its fascinating influence on all around her—and Hastings beheld not a cloud to darken his smiling prospects. With Clara he would stray for hours in the delightful environs of her paternal home, interchanging thoughts and feelings, in the sweet and holy communion of congenial souls.

But the serpent distrust, was destined to creep into this paradise of hearts, and with its deadly poison to wither all flowers—one day as Hastings and his father-in-law were conversing of their intended arrangements, the old gentleman in the joy of his heart, congratulated himself on his own sagacity, in discovering and drawing from his daughter, the avowal of her preference for his young friend. 'Clara, he said, was a long while making her choice, but I never gave up the hope that you would win her at last, particularly as she knew nothing else would make her old father so happy; but I know she feels sorry for poor Everell; and certainly he is not to blame for loving such a girl as my Clara.' A cold shiver ran through Hastings' frame—an icebolt seemed to have fallen on his heart: did Clara hesitate? was it possible that he owed her choice of himself to her father's persuasions? and what if after all, tho't he, she has only accepted me because by so doing, she was given happiness to her father: Everell might still be preferred—the thought was agony—he must be first, last, every thing, or nothing, to Clara. The seed was sown, whose fruit was to produce the poison, which would drug his cup of joy with bitterness and death. Clara, unconscious of what was passing in her lover's heart, became daily more fondly attached to him, and the interest she felt was deepened by observing that his gaiety at times seemed forced, and that he was evidently laboring under some concealed uneasiness. At times,

too, there was a petulance in his manner towards her which her sensitive feelings could ill brook; and sometimes the painful idea would intrude that her lover's feelings towards her were changed; her pride which nearly equalled his, took the alarm and the halcyon days of confidence was over. One beautiful day, about a month preceding that appointed for their union, Clara and Hastings were walking in the garden, where Everell, who had called as usual, joined them. In their walk, Everell plucked a rose and offered it to Clara at the same moment that Hastings was in the act of presenting one: Clara took them both, but with intuitive delicacy forbore to place as usual, the flower which Hastings had given her; she retained both the flowers in her hand. 'You do not choose to wear my gift, Clara,' observed Hastings reproachfully, 'Nor mine either, rejoined Everell, and mine was first offered.' 'I suppose, replied Clara, I must wear them both—they are both so beautiful that I should find it difficult to make a choice.' She said this with perfect simplicity, and merely from a dislike to show a marked preference in such a trifle. Hastings saw a gratified smile pass over the countenance of Everell, and he exclaimed with bitterness, 'I am not now to learn that Miss Montraville sometimes finds it difficult to make a choice.' His eye glanced on Everell, and his meaning could not be mistaken. Roused to resentment by the apparent want of delicacy evinced by his remark at such a moment, Clara's proud heart swelled nearly to bursting, and with sudden impulse she retorted, 'but you are yet to learn that she has sometimes cause to repent when she has made a choice.' 'Repent then madam, at your leisure,' burst from the quivering lips of Hastings, as he rushed from her presence—Clara stood for moment as if stupified; the import of her own words the next instant flashed upon her mind. 'Oh, Hastings—Hastings!' she wildly exclaimed, and sunk upon the ground. Everell's boyish triumph had vanished—he hastened to convey Clara to her father, and rushed out without explanation to endeavor to find Hastings: he felt himself to be in some measure the cause of this misunderstanding, and the agonized expression of Clara's countenance struck him with dismay. Hastings was not to be found at his lodgings, and Everell could not return to Mr. Montraville's until Clara had given her father an explanation of what had occurred. As soon as Clara's senses returned, her father gathered from her broken sentences, the cause of her distress; and although even his partial fondness could not wholly excuse the rashness of Clara's retort; but he knew the sensitive delicacy, as well as the pride of her feelings, too well to be surprised at the effect of Hastings' remark. When evening came, but brought not as usual, Hastings with it to delight with his presence the heart that idolized him, Mr. Montraville began to be seriously alarmed; he secretly despatched a note to Hastings requesting an explanation, and treating the whole as a mistake. Hastings was absent from home, but in two days the following answer returned—'My respected friend: you once told me your daughter was long in making her choice; she has since intimated her repentance of that choice.

I go to endeavor to forget her, and perhaps a proud spirit will aid my breaking heart.' This was too much for the doating father's fortitude; his own words uttered in the exultation of parental joy, had been the means of producing misery to the two beings he most loved. He instantly despatched another messenger to Hastings, who brought back the

intelligence that the latter had sailed that morning for Europe. This was a death blow to Clara: the corroding sting of self-reproach forbade the consolation of hope—her lover wandering from his country with blighted prospects, and a bleeding heart! 'Oh! my father, she would say, why did I not remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath; I have brought all this misery upon myself.'—When death has robbed us of a beloved object—when the grave has closed over the idol of our affection, though the heart seems bursting with its load of anguish there is consolation in the reflection that the sore bereavement is the will of heaven; and reason and religion call upon us to check the violence of grief. But when the heart feels its bereavement to be the consequence of unkindness or hasty resentment, there is no balm for the wounds inflicted by an accusing spirit. For the sake of her father, who felt most keenly the disappointment of his cherished hopes, and who was almost heart broken by the sight of her sorrow, Clara struggled with her feelings, and wrestled with despair, but in vain. The blow was given, and grief was consuming the vital springs of life; its cruel ravages were visible in the sunken cheek and attenuated form of the once gay & blooming Clara; and but one more pang was wanting to complete the desolation. The packet which bore the unhappy Hastings from his home, was wrecked on her passage to Europe, and he perished in the pride of his youth, his talents, and his beauty the victim of jealous pride, and hasty resentment. Clara survived but a short time after she received the intelligence, and the aged Mr. Montraville soon descended, mourning and childless, to his grave.

Curious Circumstance.—Mr. G. Dixon of this city, butcher, dreamed on Sunday night last, (a strong impression having probably been produced on his mind, by the heavy rains of that and the preceding day,) that the flock, consisting of about 200 sheep, his property, which were feeding in a turnip field on the banks of the Tyne, near to Corbridge, Northumberland, had been swept away by the overflowing of that river. The dream had such an effect upon him that he was induced to call up a young man, his apprentice, and despatch him to the place in question, at an early hour on Monday morning, with instructions to remove the sheep immediately on higher ground, and on no account to be disordered from so doing. The young man, after a ride of about 23 miles, reached the field, and proceeded to execute the orders given him, when the farmer on whose lands the sheep had been placed, remonstrated with him, and ridiculed the idea of removing them, assuring him that they were perfectly safe. The apprentice, however, was in the performance of his duty, and before he had succeeded in removing the whole of the sheep the flood broke down an embankment, and covered the field to a considerable depth, the rapid current carrying off five of the flock, which were borne along for some distance, and were finally secured in consequence of the fleeces entangled in the hedges. *Durham County Adv.*

Cost of Kissing.—At a court of special sessions held in York, on Friday last, a man lately from Scotland, who had made a considerable purchase in the neighbourhood, was fined £23 and costs of Court for kissing the good lady of the house where he boarded. It appeared on the trial, that the suit which was brought by the injured husband, was for the recovery of damages, some part of which were sustained more than a year ago, by this tender meeting of lips. The offence, it appeared from the testimony of the lady, has since December 1827, been repeated some seven or eight times, which brings the price at about \$3 per smack.

Livingston Reg.

The most laudable ambition which young ladies should have, is to make obedient daughters, loving wives, prudent mothers, good mistresses, faithful friends, and good Christians: characters much more valuable than those of skillful gamesters, fine dancers, good singers, gay dressers, or than even wise and critics.

A Negro was one day accosted by a black footman with "well blackee, whend did you see the devil last?" upon which the Negro turned round and gave him a severe blow, observing "When I saw him last, he sent you dat; how you like it?"

A magistrate one day sitting between two pert coxcombs, who attempted to ridicule him said to them very politely "Gentlemen, I will save you farther trouble and at once explain my character: I tell you candidly, I am neither altogether a fool or a knave, but, as you see, just between both."

A young lad, on a cold spring morning was hoverin' round the fire and discommoding his mistress who was engaged about breakfast. "What, said she, are you cold: only listen; don't you hear the frogs singing?" "Singing!" returned the boy with great gravity, it's only their teeth chattering."

Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues, (at the old establishment in this place, near the church,) to make and repair COACHES, GIGS, &c. &c. in a faithful and workmanlike manner. In order to render his establishment more complete, and deserving of public patronage, he has employed a first rate

Ornamental Painter,

from the North; who will execute that part of the work in the best and most fashionable style. ALSO—Chairs and other ornamental painting done to order, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber grateful for past encouragement in his line of business, solicits a continuance of the same. His charges will be moderate—corresponding with the times.

THOS. MARSHALL.
Halifax, Feb. 13. 4—tf

GEN. MARION.

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Halifax county, North Carolina, 1 mile from the town of Halifax, 11 from Enfield, and 16 from Pollock's Ferry; and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, the single leap—THIRTY DOLLARS the season, payable at the expiration of the season—and FORTY-FIVE dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—This season has commenced, and will end on the 20th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to; and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required, at 25 cents per day. Separate lots are provided, for mares with young colts. All necessary pains will be taken with mares and colts, to prevent accidents and escapes of every kind; but I will not be liable for either.

NICHOLAS M. LONG.
March 18, 1829. 8—tf

If The Editors of the Warren Reporter and Tarborough Free Press, are requested to give the above three weekly insertions and forward their accounts to the Post Master at this place for collection.

THE HIGH BRED STALLION CLARION.

Will stand at my stable in Halifax county, N. C. even miles from Enfield, 32 miles from Tarborough, and will be let to mares, at the very moderate price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season; EIGHT DOLLARS the single leap, & TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to ensure pregnancy; payable so soon as it is discoverable, or the property transferred. The money for the leap to be paid as soon as the service is rendered, with this proviso, that should the mare not stand, by payment of four dollars more she may be permitted to enter into the season. 25 cents in every instance to the groom. The season has commenced, and will end the first day of August next; at which time the money for the season will become due.

Mares left with the horse will be fed, if required, plentifully with grain, at the rates of twenty five cents per day.—Extensive pasturage gratis. I will take particular care of all mares entrusted to me, & try to prevent accidents of every kind and escapes, but will not be liable for either.

DESCRIPTION OF CLARION.

A most beautiful bay horse, 15 hands 1 inch high, of elegant form, figure, symmetry, and action; possessing great muscular powers and beauty: he has an elegant head and neck; short back, fine long rump, hips and thighs wide hocks; thin fluted hind and fore legs; excellent oblique shoulders and breast. In a word, he is a horse of fine bone, & possesses as many running points as any horse on the continent—and has the very best of eyes—so greatly wanted at this time.

He was gotten by Gen. Wm. Chamberlain's famous thorough bred horse, Tiptop; his dam by that most beautiful and excellent stallion (whose blood is held by racers at this time in the highest repute and greatly sought after) old Citizen—his grand dam was a thorough bred imported barb mare; sent as a present from the Bey of Tunis, by the hands of his ambassador, Meli Mellu, in the year 1806, to the late his Excellency, Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States; and assured, by the said Ambassador, to be of the very highest bred horses in that country; and selected at considerable expense and with great care, as a present worthy of the President's acceptance.

PEDIGREE OF CLARION.

Tip-top by the imported horse, Oscar; his dam by the imported horse, Sprad Eagle; grand dam by that celebrated running horse, old Bellair; great grand dam by old Wildair; great great granddam by Harris' Eclipse; great great great grand dam by the imported horse, old Jolly Roger; his great great great grand dam by the imported horse, Moretons Traveller; Oscar (sire of Tip Top) was gotten by the imported horse, old Salt tram; his dam by King Herod; our of miss Middleton, by Regulus; hey dam, Camilla, by a son of Bat Bolton, her dam by Bartlett's Childers; her dam by Honeywoods Arabian, her dam was the dam of the two True Blues.

Citizen was got by Pacolet; his dam Princess, by Turk, he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam, Fairy Queen, by young Cade, and he by old Cade, and he by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Rouths Black-eyes. Pacolet bred by Lord Grosvenor, and foaled in 1763, and got by Blank, (one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian); his dam, White neck, by old crab; her dam by the Godolphin Arabian—Conover's Arabian—Curwen Bay Barb; Marshall's Spot; White Legged Chesnut; Lowther Barb, old Vintner mare, whose pedigree never was ascertained.

The imported horse Salt tram was got by that famous running horse Eclipse; the heat racer of his day in England; his owner the late Col. Dennis Okelly gave six hundred Guineas for one half of him, \$2,800, and eleven hundred Guineas for the other half \$5,133, 33 and notwith-standing this enormous price he cleared by him upwards of £10,000 sterling, equal to \$111,000. He certainly was the cheapest horse ever purchased in England!! he was held by the racing gentlemen in such high estimation, that after his death cakes and ale were given TO THE POOR at the funeral of his flesh; his bones were put together and a few years past were held at \$601 60 and offered for sale at that price. He was got by Marsk, his dam Spelletta, by Regulus; his dam Mothem Western, by Smiths son of Snake; her dam was Lord Davey's old Montague mare, got by Hantbois; his dam by Brimmer.

PEDIGREE of old Marske; he was got by Squirt, his dam by Black-legs—Bay Bolton—Fox Cub; Honeyskins—Huttons Gray Barb—Cuttons Royal Colt—Byerly Turk; Bustler. Coneyskins was got by the Lyster or Straddling Turk and foaled in 1712. The Lyster or Straddling Turk was brought into England, by his Grace the Duke of Berwick, from the siege of Buda in Hungary, in the Reign of King James the Second; in the year 1686. The Byerly Turk was Capt. Byerly's Charger, in King Williams wars in Ireland, in the year 1679. Clarion from the above pedigree contains the purest Arabian Barbs and American crosses of any horse on the continent, his blood runs directly back to the imported Shakespear mare, imported mare Silema, and imported mare Kitty Fisher, and has also 12 Godolphin Arabian, crosses more.

JOHN CROWEL.
March 26, 1829. 8—tf

The above pedigree is extracted from the General Stud Book of England; and confirmed by Gov. H. G. Burton, the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke and Gen. Chamberlain.

J. C.

Halifax County State of N. C. I do hereby certify that I have diligently extracted the above pedigree from the Stud Book of England and have the certificate of Mr. Brent of Washington City in possession, who sold the sire and dam of the Citizen mare, for the benefit of the United States, which were presented by the Tunisian Ambassador Meli Mellu in the name of the Bey of Tunis to the late Thomas Jefferson late president of the U. S.

PATRICK NESBITT UGARS.
March 16th, 1829.

Halifax County State of N. C. I do hereby certify that I have diligently extracted the above pedigree from the Stud Book of England and have the certificate of Mr. Brent of Washington City in possession, who sold the sire and dam of the Citizen mare, for the benefit of the United States, which were presented by the Tunisian Ambassador Meli Mellu in the name of the Bey of Tunis to the late Thomas Jefferson late president of the U. S.